

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 60

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—LOST AT SEA.

POOTH'S THEATRE, 22d st., between 5th and 6th av.—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 34th st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROM FRON.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—INNISFAIR; OR, THE MEN IN THE GUN.

WOODS' MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Musical daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA.—THE DUNE BELLE.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 43 and 47 Bowery.—OPERA BOY.—LA BELLE HELEN.

MRS. F. R. OSWALD'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE NIGHT'S IN A BARROOM.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—15 TEMPTATIONS.

WELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUINESTIAN AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.

ROULETTE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ROULETTE'S MINSTRELS.—HUMPHRY DUNPHY, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 25th street and Broadway.—THE NEW BIRMINGHAM.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

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MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL was discussed without coming to a vote in the Senate yesterday. The Senator expressed himself confident that the debt could be funded at four and a half per cent.

HOW TO CORRECT IT.—The assassin of Greenwalt has been identified. The word garrotted in place of identified would make the statement much more satisfactory. Will Mr. Fish make a note of this?

A SAD DISASTER is reported from Scranton, Pa. A heating furnace in a rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company exploded at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, killing nine men outright and mangle about twenty others.

THE SUPREME COURT has decided that for purposes of litigation the war shall be deemed to have closed August 20, 1868—nearly four years ago—and yet Mississippi has just come back, Texas is not yet in the Union and we have only one negro Senator.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.—Deweese, of North Carolina, has lost at once his place in Congress and the five hundred dollars for which he sold himself out. He gave up the money in the hope that it would save his place, and now has leisure to reflect on his folly both ways.

THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.—The intelligence comes that the United States steamer Oneida was run into by the English merchant steamer Bombay off Yokohama and sunk immediately afterwards, one hundred and twenty lives being lost. It is impossible at present to get the full particulars, or to discover wherein the blame of the disaster lay, but such particulars as we have are laid before our readers in another column.

The Campaign in New Hampshire—General Grant Before the People.

The political campaign this year in New Hampshire (which on the 8th of March terminates in the annual State election) is becoming remarkably interesting. Though the voters of that State are nearly equally divided between the republicans and the democrats, the former, in every deliberate trial of strength, have carried everything before them. In the spring of 1868 the democrats moved heaven and earth and the waters under the earth in the New Hampshire contest in order to secure the first gun of the Presidential campaign against General Grant; but they signally failed, and their failure was generally accepted as foreshadowing the election of Grant in November. So now both parties regard the result of the opening election in New Hampshire, though purely local, as something that will probably foreshadow the general drift of this year's elections, which are to determine in the House of Representatives, at least—the dominant party in the next Congress.

In a square fight between the republicans and democrats in New Hampshire there would be little interest, because the result would be accepted on all sides as a foregone conclusion. But with the introduction of the disturbing forces of the temperance party and the labor reform party, each with a State ticket of its own, the success of the republicans is considered doubtful. The temperance party in the granite hills is a very feeble one, though a new thing, it is, they say, a dangerous organization, and claims already the balance of power. Both these side parties, the republicans contend, are mere bushwhackers employed by the democrats to break the republican line; and the democrats themselves accept these temperance and labor reformers as desirable allies who may turn the tide of the battle. A copperhead organ says:—"It is evident that the recruits for these new factions must come from the republican ranks," because "democrats are well enough satisfied with their own party, and do not require to look for morality and sympathy for labor outside of it."

Hence there is some alarm in the republican camp, because if this labor reform party shall succeed in gaining the balance of power in this New Hampshire election it will probably be felt as a balance of power in the elections of this year in all the Northern States. This is, perhaps, the reason why General Grant (who is particularly proud of New Hampshire) has so promptly up there thrown the weight of his administration into the republican scale. It is a curious fact that Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, whose recent speech in Congress on the extravagances of Grant's administration so delighted the democracy, should be the very man accepted by the President to set him right before the people of the Granite State. But so it is, and with the initial campaign speech of Mr. Dawes at Nashua three important facts are proclaimed or made apparent. First, that General Grant is the head of the republican party; second, that in this position he is a candidate for a second term; and third, that in this New Hampshire campaign Mr. Dawes speaks by direct authority of the President, in behalf of his administration, as the official embodiment of his party.

Mr. Dawes in his speech at Nashua (Saturday evening last) said:—"I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message to the people of New Hampshire, when I told him that I was coming here. He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and the economical expenditure of money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what it shall be in the year to come. Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures; but that whenever and wherever the closest public scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done." Of course these authoritative declarations brought down the house in repeated outbursts of enthusiasm, as likewise did the announcements that "General Grant is the head of the republican party," and, "thank God, he can criticize it;" that "a party that can probe and uncover its sores (those cadetships) can grow strong and healthy by self-probing." Nor was the cheerful spirit of the meeting abated with the question, "Did you ever find the democratic party in pursuit of any corruption within its own ranks except to fatten on it?" And Mr. Dawes made a hit each time in his remarks that "the democratic party is the same that it was twenty years ago," that "it seems to take no note of passing events," that "it is still haunted by the negro," and that it has no new claim upon the confidence of the people. He forgot, however, to say that this party, up or down, hit or miss, is always ready for battle.

To sum up: General Grant, as the head and front of the republican party, has put the claims of his administration before the people of New Hampshire. Upon this issue, in a fair contest with the democracy, the result would not be doubtful; but this new organization called the labor reform party (to say nothing of the temperance party) may prove a very important side issue diversion. If so in New Hampshire we may look for similar results in other States, and an extensive derangement of republican calculations from such causes in this year's elections will be apt to upset all the calculations of party leaders and managers, as they now stand, for the presidential succession. Such, incidentally, is the importance of the present political contest in New Hampshire.

SANTA ANNA.—Will the grand old gamecock of Mexico never have rest? Is he to be compelled to go stamping on his wooden leg continually and forever about the various West India islands, like the uneasy spirit of a country politician? For twenty-five years he has been wearily seeking somewhere to rest his head and ease his aching limb. He has tried St. Thomas and cock fighting, and been driven out by the march of Mexican events. He has attempted to live quietly on Staten Island, and has been compelled to flee from his over-zealous friends. He has tried the quiet life of a pronuncio in Mexico, but found no rest even there; and now his venture in Cuba has failed, and he has been shipped off to Nassau on a Spanish man-of-war—there again, probably, to be hustled away to some other

point. Is he to be forever footballed by fortune—kept flying like a shuttlecock from one party nation to another? No doubt the old man is tempted sometimes to wish heartily that his fitful fever was over and that he slept well.

Another Important Spanish Report.

We all remember the famous report made from certain "headquarters in the saddle" which thrilled the country once during our war. The Havana censors have taken a leaf or two from those headquarters, and, in fact, being cooler and more collected than our fiery general "in the saddle," they make a better report. Their latest is a small item, but it is cunningly arranged for political effect in this country. It says that one hundred negroes (supposed to be loyal) attacked and defeated six hundred insurgents (supposed to be white) on the line of railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe a few days ago. The point in this report is not the defeat of so many insurgents by so few loyalists, for Spanish ingenuity could, if required, have made the disparity in numbers even greater; but the cunningly devised point of the story lies in the fact that the victorious Spanish troops were negroes, and loyal negroes at that. Therein the Spanish censor proposes to tickle Sumner on the rights of man and prop up his falling backbone in the Committee on Foreign Relations, where the question of Cuban belligerency is under discussion. And it may have that effect. If the Spaniards have loyal negroes in Cuba fighting as nobly as the colored troops at Port Hudson—and apparently they have—why, Sumner cannot go back on them for all the white Cubans and Americans in the whole insurgent army. But the report of the Guadamar fight first came to us clothed in some such Spanish garb as this, and we hope to hear the other side before Senator Sumner irrevocably commits himself to the hundred loyal negroes.

The Miseries of Brooklyn.

The Grand Jury of Kings county have made a presentment of the crimes and evils of the City of Churches that is enough to frighten the souls out of all Mr. Beecher's congregation. Being so convenient to New York, it has always been understood that when a Brooklynite was bent on crime or jollity he repaired to the great metropolis, so that his offence would not smelt to the heaven of that religious city, but would be absorbed in the innumerable odors of evil that New York is credited with. Such apparently is no longer the case. The Grand Jury shows that Brooklyn has her own unjust political judges, her official corruption, her disgraceful jail, her unhonored excise law, her swill milk pestilence, and even her gambling hells and brothels, in as great profusion, comparatively, as New York herself. In the matter of swill milk she even stands pre-eminent, and Mr. Borgh, a New Yorker, who went over to Brooklyn to relieve her of the past, tells the Grand Jury:—"There are murdering assassins hovering around you, murdering your children and yourselves, while your justices refuse to hear my complaints and your citizens stand aloof from me."

THE INTERNATIONAL CHANNEL RACE.—As will be seen by the cable despatch in another column the projected race between the yachts Cambria and Sappho is not likely to take place, through failure to agree upon terms. It is recognized among yachtsmen, and is acted upon in the races of the New York Club, that larger boats must give time to smaller ones in general races or sweepstakes. This is a good rule, where something is necessary to equalize chances, as between a fleet of yachts all perhaps of different sizes. But this rule does not necessarily enter into the terms of matches, and especially where, as between two boats, one owner holds that his is absolutely the best. For this reason it was not thought that Mr. Ashbury would make the demand for time allowance against the Sappho, though the latter is the larger yacht. As, however, he has made the demand, and insists upon it, and as Mr. Douglas wisely declines to yield this point, it seems quite unlikely that there will be any new contest between these splendid boats.

THE TRIAL OF PURCELL for the murder of William Kiernan, in May last, was held yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the same day with Jack Reynolds. The murder grew out of a fist fight among butcher cart boys in Sheriff street, and although it created some talk at the time has been almost forgotten in the rapidly recurring series of murders since then. Other murderers have committed their crimes, been tried and condemned, and some have had their second trial since Purcell was imprisoned, and yet yesterday he was first brought up to the final test for life or death.

INJUNCTIONS.—That seems a good law proposed in the Legislature to limit the operation of injunctions in the disputes of joint stock companies. This law makes an injunction void unless issued upon hearing of both parties in that sort of dispute, and while it will prevent an abuse that has scandalized the community it will not, perhaps, take away any safeguard to that sort of property. It is true that as the law was a stockholder knowing of any injurious measure on foot might suddenly interrupt and prevent its consummation; but this power of sudden interference was in experience found to be more available for roguery than for its prevention, and hence the change proposed is good.

MISPLACED POWER.—In the House of Representatives the power of making committees rests entirely with the Speaker, which is wrong. It gives one man the power to shape and frame the whole legislation on any given topic. An abuse of this power is obvious now in the present composition of the Committee on Banking and Currency, which is made grossly in the interest of the national banks.

INDIGNANT EMIGRANTS.—A large body of emigrants on Ward's Island became indignant yesterday at the fare and work with which they were supplied by the Emigrant Commissioners in consideration of their \$2 50 per capita tax, and a portion of them who were too loud in their demonstrations were put off the island. They held a sort of stump meeting in the city, and tried to call on Mayor Hall and on Mr. Casserly, at Castle Garden, but no countenance was given them by those officials.

The Financial Situation.

It is more and more evident every day that the real financiers of this country are the great producers. We include in this class all who add to the processes of industry—those who make up that array of forces whose application ends in production.

That we may accurately measure the vast resources of the American people we propose to give a sort of photograph of their great industrial machinery. In little more than a quarter of a century we have seen fifteen or twenty large commercial cities rise up, as it were, out of the wilderness of our then inaccessible possessions to the west and south of us. A little farther back we made treaties with the Indian tribes, by which we assigned to the forest men for "permanent homes" all that vast country "to the west of the Mississippi river." Nor was it a great want of foresight that we did so. There was then no intellectual eye that could discern the availability of lands the produce of which could not be made to enter into the general markets of the seaboard and the world. The processes of transportation did not extend to the "permanent homes" of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi. The policy and humanity of the nation which forced the tribes from the seaboard commanded us to provide them with quarters where none of the exigencies of population thereafter would disturb them; and so the wisdom of the generation marshalled the poor creatures within defined limits west of the Mississippi.

These events have come and gone, and the wonder is that they have come and gone without making any solid impression upon the mind of the country touching the wonderful agencies which have so mercilessly trodden under foot the political contrivances of a generation of men who foolishly imagine that the end of progress had been reached. And if steam, and railways, and telegraphs and an independent press, with its power of dissemination, its power to bring the principal events of the whole world every morning to the breakfast table, its power to record the doings of all the great governments, the acts of every financial exchange—from which, indeed, no secrets are hidden—if these things have proven the worthlessness of the old system of thought and made more worthless old estimates of resources and credits, they have most clearly not been sufficient to enlighten the minds of legislators and statesmen so as to enable them to take in the real situation.

The fifteen or twenty great cities to which we have referred are expressions of American progress, and indicate not only vast sources of production, but testify, as no other events of history here or elsewhere can testify, to the material wealth of the American people. Forty thousand miles of railway bear off to commercial centres the products of two millions of square miles of country which was worthless or fit only for "permanent Indian homes," without those agencies of transportation. Hundreds of thousands of miles of telegraph wires penetrate every town and village, and these tongues of trade enable a dollar to do what three or five were required to do before the power of speech was imparted to them. And to this array of undoing and doing of the past and present let us add that last greatest of all modern agencies of progress—the press—and then see if, in the conduct of what we call politicians and statesmen, we do not find that reason and power are on the same side.

A vague notion prevails that our national credit is destined to advance, but politicians and statesmen do not seem at all to comprehend that in the resources of the country, in the very nature of things, by the inherent forces of the situation, we are certain to command within the next five years the foremost rank in State credit.

The money of the world seeking investment is the shrewdest calculator of what is safest and most profitable of all the mind of business. Taking advantage of our domestic wars, and perhaps adding fuel to the flame, it is now reaping the richest interest harvest ever gathered on earth. Its profits have not been six per cent, nor ten, nor fifteen, but more. That came of our necessities, our isolation and our waste. The first and second of these are out of our way; the third, whatever it be, adds nothing now to the advantages of the money power against us. We may waste, and clearly we are more wasteful than honest. We job away the means of the nation and refuse to pay honest creditors. One year of this sort of waste would pay off every honest claim against the government.

We are no longer isolated. The telegraph has consolidated into one exchange and into one process of thought touching all matters of finance—at London, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam—all the debtor nations. Hereafter the United States are to be measured, not by the fact that we are three or four thousand miles off, but by our resources and the power of our resources in comparison with the wants, power and resources of other nations. The Atlantic is no longer an obstruction. New York, London, Paris and Frankfurt are but one city in matters of finance.

With thirty thousand millions of property and forty thousand miles of railway to move products; with the oceans for commerce and a continent subdued to uses; with length and breadth to guarantee to all mankind that population shall not crowd on production; with coal and iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, copper and gold; with a troublesome surplus revenue over economical needs, we see no reason why, in five years, we may not obtain all the money we shall want at two and a half per cent interest. If we put resources against resources we ought now to get money at three per cent. But the financial system of Europe, the source of supply, is what is expressively called rutty. The wheels move in the old depressed track. They will be drawn out by the increased momentum of progress, and whenever that is accomplished American credit will stand first and alone.

Is there not some way to impress these large practical views upon the small men at Washington, so that the United States may have the benefit of the future as they have been sacrificed in the past?

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.—A severe joke was played on the sleepy democrats in the House yesterday. A resolution taken *verbatim* from the national democratic platform of July, 1868, was presented by a republican delegate favoring such a tariff as

would incidentally protect domestic manufactures without impairing the revenue or burdening the people, and was adopted by a vote of 103 to 51. But none of the democrats saw the trick or comprehended the joke until they had voted against it. Mr. Kelsey declared it was all buncombe, and even Mr. Wood, who ought to have been more wide awake, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Gladstone and Irish Land Reform.

In the HERALD of yesterday we gave as nearly as possible a full report of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on the occasion of his introducing his Irish Land Tenure bill. We now know what Mr. Gladstone really means, and, writing in no spirit of partisanship, it does seem to us that for the first time in British history a great statesman honestly undertakes the removal of Irish grievances. The Prime Minister does not refuse to admit that Ireland has been unwisely if not unkindly treated; that this is not the first time that British statesmen have felt the call of duty in the same direction; but he has no choice but confess, and he does confess it, that all previous efforts in the imperial Parliament have failed through the indifference of the statesmen of the hour. Mr. Gladstone has grappled with one great grievance and he has settled it. Without delay he grapples with another, and the vigor of his grasp is such that we have no choice but say that his settlement of the land tenure difficulties in Ireland will be as complete as last session was his settlement of the difficulties connected with the Irish Church establishment. On all hands, by Tories and by Whigs, and even by the most advanced Liberals, his Land Tenure bill is admitted to be broad, comprehensive and satisfactory. As he himself admits, it is not a perfect measure; but so far as time, care, caution, thought, love of justice are concerned, his bill has a fair claim to be spoken of as an honest attempt to do justice to all. Mr. Gladstone is entitled to all praise for what he has done. His name will live in history as one of the greatest, most gifted, most learned, most honest, most eloquent British statesmen in the latter half of the nineteenth century; Irishmen, with their instinctive love of justice, will be the last to forget him; but it is still a fair question whether in consequence of long and irritating injustice the Irish people will not for a time, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's reforms, remain irreconcilable.

THE TRADE IN CADETSHIPS.—Deweese, of North Carolina, and Galladay, of Kentucky, have both resigned their seats in the House to escape expulsion. The investigation has uncovered a perfect nest of traders in cadetships, and two cases appear to be quite pitiable. That of Butler, radical, of Tennessee, is about the hardest yet. He, being certain of expulsion, telegraphed his resignation to Governor Senter, who, being a half-way democrat, declined to accept it. Another hard case is that of some unnamed democratic member from Ohio, who, having sold his cadetship to a republican, has the whole democratic delegation in the House down on him. It is probable that he too will be unable to resign, as the Governor of Ohio is a republican. But the hardest phase of the story is that the vote of censure on poor Whitmore was a unanimous one, and all these self-righteous individuals cast their censure upon that unfortunate carpet-bagger for the very crime of which they also were guilty.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.—By the arrival of the European mail of the 18th of February we are enabled to report the trial of the celebrated Mordant case in London during the first and second days of its progress. As will be seen from the columns of the HERALD to-day, the case was before Lord Penzance and a special jury. This suit, as already announced by the cable, was instituted by Sir Charles Mordant, who sought a divorce against his wife, Lady Mordant, by reason of her alleged adultery with Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart., and Viscount Cole. Dr. Deane opened the case for the petitioner, arguing that Lady Mordant was perfectly able to answer the charge, and her insanity, as relied on for her defence, was only a mockery. It was reported that the Prince of Wales and Lord Dudley were to be examined as witnesses, and the public mind remained strained in excited expectation of some rich revelations when our despatches left Ireland.

LOPEZ USED UP AGAIN.—We are informed by cable from London that Rio Janeiro newspapers received in Lisbon "contain later news from the seat of war in South America." The later news referred to is of the old pattern cut from the whole piece. We are furnished with the usual victory over the Paraguayans, who were completely routed, and the oft-repeated tale that Lopez made good his escape. We have heard this story so often that we now regard it as a regular thing. It is impossible to say how many times Lopez has been routed. He has been killed about one hundred and twenty times and has lost more armies than all the generals of ancient and modern times put together; yet he lives and fights and makes good his escape when he cannot do any better. There is a class of persons who have need of good memories, and if Brazilian news vendors belonged to that class it would surprise no one.

CONGRESSIONAL RECTITUDE.—A law of Congress makes it a misdemeanor to give or receive any "bribe," or "any valuable thing whatever," as a consideration for a vote. Does not this apply to "swapping votes" between members on pet measures? And if it does, how pitiful is the virtue that kicks out Whitmore and spares the enormous swindling of railroad grants! Or was it Whitmore's worst crime that he was so cheap?

GOLD AT 115.—The precious metal had another tumble yesterday, despite the variation of the Treasury programme from what was generally expected in Wall street, and fell to 115. The market is without support except from a few speculators, and it will crush them if they continue to resist the inevitable fate of the gold premium.

SENATOR REVELS has been placed on the Committees of Education and Labor. What he will do on the Educational Committee is doubtful, but we should think he would be a shining light and a splendid working member on the Labor Committee. Probably he will be put in charge of a sub-committee on cotton picking to work during the recess.

The Tariff Lobby in Washington.

When we look at the lobby agents at work in Washington on the Tariff bill, at their skill, pertinacity and influence, and at the numerous rival interests fighting each other, we need not wonder at the crudeness of the measure submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means, or at the confused state members of Congress are in with regard to it. True, it might have been expected that out of several hundred representative men of the republic some few would have been found capable of exposing the inconsistencies of the bill and of maturing such a one as the revenue of the country needs. But it appears we have no statesman able to take a comprehensive view of the subject. Our members of Congress are local politicians, and cannot look at matters in a large, national point of view. Every one is for some particular local or sectional interest. As a matter of course the lobby agents and lobby combinations have full swing. Every day or two we hear of delegations from one class or other of manufacturers and protectionists pressing Congress for special protection. Yesterday the news came that several leading woolen manufacturers from New England were urging the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce the duty on wool. At another time the wool growers are clamorous for a high duty as protection to their interests. Then, again, we have the cotton, iron and other manufacturers pleading distress and demanding protection. This all means taxing the consumers—the mass of the people—for the benefit of a few. The tariff should be for revenue only, and the incidental protection that will afford is all that ought to be claimed or granted. The largest amount of revenue should be raised from a few articles of luxury in general use, while duties as taxes should be taken off things of prime necessity to the poor and such as tend to improve the condition and morals of the people at large. If Congress were to act upon this simple principle and ignore all legislation for special interests the present cumbersome and expensive tariff system, as well as the proposed complicated bill introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, would be thrown aside. What the country needs is a simplified tariff system, easy and cheap in its execution, and one that will bear as lightly as possible upon the industrious classes of the country.

Papal Infallibility—The American Compromise.

The question of infallibility still commands attention in Rome. So it appears does the Syllabus. The Bishop of Laval goes in against both, so far as we can gather; for he has declared that he would rather die than aid the favorite projects of Rome at the present moment. So it seems does the Emperor Napoleon; for we are told that he has made a fresh attempt to dissuade the Council from acting against the interests of France. Another item of news, for which the American public is indebted to the HERALD, is to the effect that the United States is likely to have the honor of saving the Church from a fresh and dangerous schism. The Archbishop of Baltimore, influenced, no doubt, by the warning voice of the HERALD, and seeing the danger that might result from the violent action of a powerful majority, has taken the lead in a grand compromise movement. Archbishop Spalding, the premier bishop in the United States, is well known for his wisdom as well as for his piety and learning. He sees that infallibility, if put to the vote, may be carried; but he sees also that a direct vote in favor of infallibility would be certain to divide the Church. He therefore advises caution. According to our correspondence from Rome in yesterday's HERALD, and to strip the Archbishop's idea from all unnecessary verbiage, Dr. Spalding would have the Council content itself with a simple declaration of the danger of doubting the Pope's supremacy, leaving infallibility as it is generally believed inside the Catholic Church, but not absolutely an article of Catholic belief. This is a wise course, and we heartily wish Dr. Spalding and his numerous coadjutors hearty success.

OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE, published on another page, will be found interesting. The United States steamer Nipsic, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 9th ult. and remained until the 17th, and then departed for Caledonia Bay, was obliged to return for the purpose of procuring laborers to assist the exploring party. From Guatemala we learn that the notorious Serapio Cruz has been killed, and with his death ends the rebellion of which he was the chief agent. The other Central American republics are quiet.

INTERESTING TO INVESTIGATORS.—Some facts will be found in our Washington despatches that ought to be of interest to the gentlemen in Congress who are hunting up the officials who do things for a consideration. It will be found that the clerk of a committee, a sworn officer of the House, is employed by the president of the great monopoly telegraph company "to attend to some little matters," and what these matters are the Speaker of the House can tell very well, and must know that they render two or three persons liable under the Bribery law of 1853.

AN OHIO CADET.—It is thought odd that a New York member of Congress went so far towards sunset as the State of Ohio to find a fit candidate for West Point, thus ignoring all the boys of the metropolis. But if a New York constituency goes all the way to Ohio to get a man to represent it in Congress is it any wonder that a Congressman should act on the hint in finding a boy to represent the city at West Point?

STREET CARS.—Once more it is pointed out by a correspondent that the abolition of the front platform on the street cars would prevent the greater part of the accidents. This is unquestionably true, and has been pointed out a great many times. Why the car companies do not act on it is only to be accounted for on the doctrine of "pure cussedness," or total depravity.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM FULLERTON, which originated during the investigation into alleged whiskey frauds on the part of ex-Commissioners Hollins and Harland, was called for trial before Judge Woodruff yesterday, and was postponed until Monday next, on account of the illness of Charles O'Connor, one of Fullerton's counsel.